the most difficult to sand from a relative standpoint, but not objectionably difficult). The resulting steam cover is satisfactorily tough and scuff-resistant so as to perform in these respects almost analogously to gypsum wallboard itself. Advantageously, the seam of dried and sanded jointing compound exhibits surface characteristics of desirable similarity to the surface characteristics of gypsum drywall when the entire wall surface is covered with a film of paint. Thus, the painted surface appears as a monolithic surface as desired.

EXAMPLE II

Ingredient	Trade Name	Parts by weight
Polyvinyl Acetate (55% solids)	Vinac WR-50	23.5
Calcium Carbonate	Lesamite	9.35
Methyl Cellulose, 1,500 c.p.s.	Methocel	.85
Polyacrylic Acid	Acrysol A-3	.68
NH_4OH		.23
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic		.47
Sodium Pentachlorophenate	Dowicide G	.14
Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	Carbitol	1.75
Glass Microbubbles, Sp. Gr. 0.40, 5-150 microns.	3M #B-40-Pl	29.60
H_2O		35.70
Total		102.57

Statistics:	Volume percent of solids
Binder	12.6
Bubbles	82.2
Other	5.2

The preferred polyvinyl acetate emulsion consists of a 55% solids water dispersion of a homopolymer of vinyl acetate of approximately 0.5 micron particle size having a viscosity of 1200–1800 centipoises. The preferred emulsion, commercially available under the trade name Vinac WR–50 provides a desirable combination of properties including rapid film formation, water resistance, and excellent adhesion. Methyl cellulose and polyacrylic acid act as bodying or gelling agents to provide a non-sag consistency, i.e., a viscosity of 200,000 to 300,000 centipoises in the case of the formulation based on vinyl acetate. NH_4OH acts as a basic medium to cause solubilization of the polyacrylic acid. Variations in open times and/or set times can be achieved by varying the amount of diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, which is a very high boiling liquid with very low volatility that inhibits the evaporation of the water from the product thereby giving longer work life.

The same jointing compound employed for seams between drywall panels may be used for spackling or covering nail dimples or repairing old cracks. Thus the user is free of the necessity of selecting special preparations for each type of job. Additionally, workmen are relieved of the necessity of using exotic solvents to clean tools when using my jointing compound. Mere alcohol in water, or water alone, is entirely effective as a clean fluid.

What is claimed is:

1. In a method of joining drywall panels by applying to said panels a jointing and filler composition having a buttery consistency which adheres well to gypsum drywall panels and is easily sanded after drying, comprising solid ingredients essentially uniformly dispersed in a volatile liquid vehicle mixture of water and at least one organic solvent, said solids consisting essentially of a thermoplastic organic matrix adhesive which is relatively brittle and inextensible in the dry state and is substantially free of hydrosettable constituents and contains at least 2% by volume of total solids of a film forming thermoplastic organic resin soluble in said liquid mixture, the improvement which comprises between 70% and 95% of said composition by volume being friable free-flowing inorganic hollow glass spheroids having an average diameter between about 5 and 300 microns and a bulk density water displacement specific gravity between about 0.2 and 1.7 said matrix adhesives forming the remaining 5 to 30% by volume of said solids and allowing said mixture to dry without substantial shrinkage.

2. A method according to claim **1** wherein said matrix adhesive comprises polyvinyl acetate.

3. A method according to claim **1** wherein said matrix adhesive comprises a mixture of polyvinyl butyral and polyvinyl acetate.

4. A method according to claim **1** wherein said composition comprises 1 to 16% of a finely divided inorganic filler.

5. In a method of filling depressions, such as cracks, nail dimples, and joints between drywall panels, in wall surfaces comprising applying to said wall surfaces a jointing and filler comosition which is easily sanded after drying, comprising solid ingredients uniformly dispersed in a volatile liquid vehicle mixture of water and at least one volatile organic solvent, said liquid vehicle mixture being present in an amount sufficient to provide a buttery pastelike consistency to the mixture, said solid ingredients consisting of a quantity of thermoplastic orgnaic matrix adhesive which is relatively brittle and inextensible in the dry state and is essentially free of hydrosetting constituents, the improvement which comprises said matrix adhesive being highly filled with a massive friable free-flowing glass microbubbles chemically inert to said matrix adhesive having diameters within the range of 5 to 300 microns and a bulk density liquid dsiplacement specific gravity between 0.2 and 1.7, said micromubbles being present in an amount such that just enough of said matrix adhesive is present to approximately fill the interstitial spaces between said microbubbles, said microbubbles forming between about 70% and 95% by volume of said composition, and allowing said composition to dry without visible shrinkage.

6. A method according to claim **5** including the further step of sanding said composition to provide a smooth surface.

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MURRAY TILLMAN, *Primary Examiner.*

G. F. LESMES, *Examiner.*

J. C. BLEUTGE, *Assistant Examiner*